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Ford Is U.S. President

Long National Nightmare Is Over,' He Says



Nixon Bids Farewell to His Aides

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (IPT).—President Nixon bade a tearful farewell this morning to his official family, then flew to his California home and the private life of a former President—the first ever forced to resign.

As his big jet—the Spirit of '76—carried him and Mrs. Nixon west for the last time, Mr. Nixon officially ceased to be President and Gerald Ford precisely at noon became the new chief executive.

The Nixons were greeted by a small crowd of two hours later at El Toro (Calif.) Marine Base.

In leaving the White House, flashing the familiar arms-up-raised V-for-victory sign at the door of the Marine helicopter, Mr. Nixon tried to maintain a dignified passing from the center of power he had occupied for 5 1/2 years.

However, he could not disguise

his deep sorrow at having to leave in such circumstances.

In a speech, marked by tears and with his voice choking, Mr. Nixon told his cabinet, sub-cabinet, aides and staff:

"Not only will we always remember you, always be grateful to you, but always you will be in our hearts and you will be in our prayers."

Mrs. Nixon and the outgoing President's two daughters and sons-in-law stood behind him on a platform set up in the White House's East Room—where Mr. Ford was sworn in 2 1/2 hours later—facing back tears.

As the President spoke, following a five-minute standing ovation from members of his administration and staff, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wiped his eyes. Mr. Nixon's defense lawyer, James St. Clair, who this morning resigned as the President's special counsel, also brushed away tears. Secretaries openly wept.

It was an extraordinarily moving moment at the twilight of an extraordinary presidency.

"Only when you've been in the deepest valley can you know how magnificent it has been to be on the highest mountain," Mr. Nixon said.

He looked at the huge crowd sitting in rows of chairs in the white and gold room and said: "I think the record should show this is one of those spontaneous things we always arrange whenever the President comes in to speak. [Laughter.]

"And it will be so reported in the press and we don't mind because they have got to call it as they see it."

He said the best word he could find on this occasion of farewell was "farewell—we'll see you again."

Mr. Nixon said he had asked immediate members of the White House staff to serve the incoming President and repeated this for the administration officials ranged before him.

Speaking of the White House, Mr. Nixon said that, compared with some of the great houses in the world he has visited as



OATH OF OFFICE—Gerald Ford is sworn in to the presidency by Chief Justice Warren Burger in the East Room of the White House on Friday. Mrs. Ford watches the ceremony.

Ford's Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Following is the text of President Ford's address following his swearing-in today:

Mr. Chief Justice, my dear friends, my fellow Americans:

The oath I have taken is the same oath that was taken by George Washington and by every president under the Constitution. But I assume the presidency under extraordinary circumstances never before experienced by Americans. This is an hour of history that troubles our minds and hurts our hearts.

Therefore, I feel it is my first duty to make an unprecedented contact with my countrymen. Not an inaugural speech, not a fireside chat, not a campaign speech. Just a little straight talk among friends. And I intend it to be the first of many.

I am acutely aware that you have not elected me as your President by your ballots. So I ask

you to confirm me as your President with your prayers. And I hope that such prayers will also be the first of many.

No Secret Promises

If you have not chosen me by secret ballot, neither have I gained office by any secret promises. I have not campaigned either for the presidency or the vice-presidency. I have not subscribed to any partisan platform, I am indebted to no men and only to one woman—my dear wife—as I begin this very difficult job.

I have not sought this enormous responsibility, but I will not shirk it. Those who nominated and confirmed me as Vice-President were my friends and are my friends. They were of both parties, elected by all the people, and acting under the Constitution in their name. It is only fitting, then, that I should pledge to them and to you that I will

be the President of all the people. Thomas Jefferson said the people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty. And down the years Abraham Lincoln renewed this American article of faith, asking: "Is there any better way or equal hope in the world?"

I intend, on next Monday, to request of the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate the privilege of appearing before the Congress to share with my former colleagues and with you, the American people, my views on the priority business of the nation, and to solicit your views and their views. And may I say to the speaker and the others if I could meet with you right after this, these remarks, I would appreciate it.

Even though this is late in an election year, there is no way

Schedules 1st Address To Congress Monday

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (IPT).—Gerald Ford, 61, becoming this nation's 38th President today, promised honest government now that the "long national nightmare" of Watergate "is over," and then moved quickly to launch his new administration.

After taking the oath of office at noon, Mr. Ford met with leaders of Congress, former President Nixon's senior aides, economic advisers, ambassadors and his personal aides who will counsel him in picking a White House staff.

A spokesman said the new President has asked Mr. Nixon's principal aides to stay on the job during the change from the old to the new administration.

The busy afternoon followed what Mr. Ford called "a little straight talk" after he took the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren Burger.

He noted that he was becoming President "under extraordinary circumstances never before experienced by Americans."

He called it "an hour of history that troubles our minds and hurts our hearts" and said his first duty now was to "make an unprecedented compact with my country."

President Ford said he was "acutely aware you have not elected me your President by your ballots, so I ask you to confirm me as your President with your prayers."

The new President last little time in plunging into official activities, meeting with congressional leaders, who pledged support, with his economic advisers to tell them the "first order of business" is to fight inflation, and assuring NATO and other ambassadors he intended to carry on the Nixon foreign policy.

He also personally introduced his new press secretary, Jerry TerHorst, to White House reporters. The President plans to hold a news conference as soon as possible, aides said.

Congress Pledges 'Cooperation'

On Capitol Hill, Congress unanimously voted a resolution promising "firm cooperation" and expressing " fervent hopes" for his success as President. Mr. Ford, the former House Republican leader, is to address a televised joint session of Congress on Monday night in a kind of State of the Union address.

He is to meet with his Cabinet—the former Nixon Cabinet—tomorrow at 10 a.m.

After a luncheon reception after his swearing in today, Mr. Ford met with senior White House staffers and asked them to remain during the transition, including Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, George Alexander Haig Jr. All said they would stay on. However, Mr. Nixon's longtime personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, and his press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, will not remain on the White House staff. The special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, will keep his post, Mr. TerHorst said.

The transfer of power became official when Gen. Haig handed to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Mr. Nixon's one-sentence letter of resignation. Then Mr. Ford, his right hand upraised, repeated the oath before hundreds of administration officials, members of Congress and others in the White House East Room, and it became formalized. He said:

"I, Gerald R. Ford, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God."

There was a burst of applause from the crowd, many of whom wept two hours earlier when Mr. Nixon made an emotional farewell.

Mr. Ford obviously saw his first speech as President as a challenge. It had reportedly been in preparation since Monday, when Mr. Nixon admitted that he had withheld evidence in the Watergate cover-up and tried to use the CIA to block an FBI probe into the scandal.

The new President appeared to realize that the country, so long divided by the scandal, longed for a message of unity. Indeed, unity was a major theme in Mr. Nixon's speech to the nation last night.

A Call for Unity

Mr. Ford also called for unity. He said: "Truth is the glue that holds government together... That bond, though strained, is unbroken at home and abroad. In all my public and private acts as your President, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor, with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end."

"My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over. "Our Constitution works. "Our great republic is a government of laws and not of men. Here, the people rule..."

In closing out his short speech, the former Michigan congressman said:

"With all the strength and all the good sense I have gained from my life, with all the confidence my family, my friends and my dedicated staff impart to me, and with the good will of countless Americans I have encountered in recent visits to 40 states, I now solemnly reaffirm my promise I made to you last Dec. 6, to uphold

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pect for Strong Press

egler Makes Last Speech White House Press Corps

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—Think I take away from this deep sense of respect for history's freedom of expression and the strength of a free

h those words, presidential Secretary Ronald Ziegler topped his last White House briefing, an eight-minute one that began at 11:01 a.m. and ended at 11:09. Mr. Ziegler without stop, never faltering his speech and even smiled a twice.

outgoing press secretary answered no questions, except that he could not answer all the questions the House press corps might for him on last night's

ve been through many difficult times together and many tears. Mr. Ziegler said, "I'll remember the good and I hope you will, too."

Ziegler spent most of his minute swan song describing

ing what President Nixon did on his last full day in office. He spoke of the President with admiration of the way he conducted himself all through what must have been his most trying day.

Difficult Times

"As I said earlier, this has been a difficult day and difficult times," Mr. Ziegler said. "The strength of the President during this period, his strength and courage throughout this period, has sustained the staff," he said.

Mr. Ziegler said that the President had risen early yesterday, spent some time alone in the Lincoln Sitting Room and then met with White House chief of staff Alexander Haig Jr. to discuss his resignation. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon spent most of the afternoon drafting his speech.

Mr. Ziegler was clear-eyed throughout, never pausing or faltering. He said good-bye to the press, with which he has often been at odds, with no reminder of those clashes.

"I'm proud to have been the President's press secretary," he said at last. "I've tried to be professional about it."

Nixon Wept before TV Talks, Paper Reports

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9 (U.P.).—President Nixon wept down in the White House last night and cried shamefully before announcing his resignation, the Orleans Times-Picayune reported today.

a dispatch from Washington correspondent, Mr. Poe, the Times-Picayune said Mr. Nixon gained a role of himself just before walked into the Oval Office to make his nationwide television address.

"In this briefing a group of pressmen on his decision, Poe wrote, Mr. Nixon "sat the chair and wept. A sp of strong men met only with him."

Mr. Nixon told the congressmen: "This is my last night in the White House. You are friends. Don't think I let down," the article said.

Concern Voiced Over Ford on Foreign Affairs

Nixon, Political Process Lauded Abroad

PARIS, Aug. 9 (IPT).—International reaction to President Nixon's resignation ranged today from praise of the man and the American political process to concern over his successor's credentials in the field of foreign affairs.

Hope was expressed in many parts of the world that U.S. foreign policy would be unchanged under President Ford. Many governments withheld official comment on what they termed "internal matters of the United States."

In the Soviet Union, Moscow's evening television news program made an announcement yesterday without comment that Mr. Nixon had called Mr. Ford to the White House to disclose his intentions.

There were no outward signs today of extraordinary public

interest in Moscow over the change in the presidency.

Mr. Nixon's resignation announcement was made at 4 a.m. Moscow time, too late for the morning newspapers. But the newspapers prepared readers for the event with front-page stories which said that Mr. Nixon was considering resignation and has scheduled a television address.

Moscow Radio News

Moscow radio carried the news of the resignation on its first newscast today, an hour after Mr. Nixon spoke. It made no comment and did not explain what had prompted Mr. Nixon to resign.

Later, Tass carried a summary of the main points in Mr. Nixon's address, including his comment that U.S.-Soviet cooperation must be expanded.

officials had anticipated the departure of Mr. Nixon for several weeks and were confident it would not affect U.S.-Soviet détente.

They said the Russians were heartened by Mr. Ford's announcement that he was retaining Henry Kissinger as secretary of state—a point that was emphasized in news coverage today by Tass.

Mr. Kissinger's retention is seen by the Russians as a guarantee of continued cooperation between the superpowers, the diplomats said.

Photographs of a smiling Mr. Nixon with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, taken during their summit meeting last month, disappeared today from a window display along Kalinin Prospekt, one of Moscow's main streets. They were replaced by photographs of

No Shifts in Cabinet Are Expected

By William Chapman and William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—In the early months of President Ford's administration, there are expected to be no changes in the cabinet. Mr. Ford inherited from Richard Nixon, sources have predicted.

Cabinet officers indicated they would offer to stay on as long as the new President wishes, after offering their pro forma resignations.

Associates of Mr. Ford said they

considered it unlikely that he would demand any top-level changes in the early months of his tenure.

After that, it is speculated that Mr. Ford would want to make changes in the domestic affairs departments and is likely to turn to persons with political experience.

The one man regarded as certain to play a permanent long-term cabinet role is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who last night agreed to stay on. Mr. Ford is said to look upon Mr. Kissinger as a great secretary of state, whose popularity and prestige in the country could help the stability of the new administration.

The Treasury Department announced today that President Ford asked Treasury Secretary William Simon to remain as a member of his cabinet and Mr. Simon said that he was "delighted" to do so.

"It's not likely that he will move in any quick effort to dump anybody," said a friend of the new President. "I just can't see that happening. He said it was likely that, for now, the Ford cabinet will be the cabinet left by Nixon."

"Where you go after that is an unknown, but he would want strong people and, in most areas, people with political experience, except in State and Defense," the friend said.

Cabinet officers all have responded that they would place themselves at the new President's disposal, offering to stay or leave at his request. There were no signs of any imminent departures, and most cabinet members in-



MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY—President Gerald Ford's children in audience of East Room of White House as he was sworn in as the 38th President. From left: son Michael, son John, daughter-in-law Gayle (wife of Michael), son Steven and daughter Susan.

Including Watergate Reforms

Ford Is Facing Big Backlog of Legislation

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—President Ford assumes the presidency facing two distinct and unfinished businesses. First is a backlog of legislation which Congress has several extra weeks, and which the White House expects to influence. The longer survival odds for Mr. Ford's administration are that both parties will strong voter backlash and go to take concrete legislative accomplishments back to constituents. Other agenda is the list of legislation to prevent any of the President's first bills to reach Mr. Ford will be reform legislation for election campaigns. Mr. Ford's approach to pending legislation is not at all clear what his administration will take

regarding broad post-Watergate reforms.

There are a multitude of proposals for sweeping reforms offered by the Senate Watergate committees and others. These include public campaign financing, a permanent special prosecutor, a Freedom of Information Act, tighter regulation of lobbyists, greater insulation of police and law agencies from White House control, limitations on bugging and a variety of other ideas.

There is little doubt from Mr. Ford's own voting record that his approach to most issues is at least as conservative as that of the man who appointed him. During 1973, a congressman, Mr. Ford voted with the administration on 80 per cent of the issues on which the President had expressed a position.

Measures pending in Congress which may have a better chance of passage this year thanks to the new legislative calendar include tax reform, national health



AT THE WHITE HOUSE—Mrs. Gerald Ford says farewell to Richard Nixon before he boarded his helicopter.

Ford Assumes Presidency, Lays 'Long Nightmare' Over

(Continued from Page 1)

Constitution, to do what is right, as God gives me to see the right, to do the very best I can for America. God helping me, I will not let you down. Then Mr. Ford and his wife, Elizabeth, were applauded and left the room. The new President, his wife, three sons and daughter afterward a buffet luncheon for the official guests in the State Dining Room.

Afternoon, Mr. Ford met with his economic advisers and Simon on the nation's urgent economic and financial problems. Meanwhile, moving quickly to reassure foreign governments about continuity of U.S. foreign policy, ambassadors from 59 countries called to the White House to be advised by Secretary Kissinger. U.S. policy will remain basically unchanged. Messages also were sent to foreign ministers of most nations, assuring the continuity of the change of Presidents.

The morning began modestly enough for the Nebraska-born college football player who, like Mr. Nixon, is a Navy veteran of World War II. He stepped from the door of his suburban Virginia home to a bathrobe to pick up a morning newspaper with the headline "Nixon Resigns."

Then he fixed his own breakfast and, at 8 a.m., left for his office in Executive Office Building, next to the White House. Newsmen who had been waiting on his lawn asked him how he felt after Mr. Nixon's speech last night. He replied: "I think a feeling of sadness on the one hand and expectation to build on the other... It does strike me as a terribly heavy responsibility that we are trying to work on, and do our very best."

This morning, he had a full schedule before the swearing-in, including a meeting with Mr. Kissinger. He joined former President Mrs. Nixon after Mr. Nixon's farewell address to his assistants. Mr. Ford walked with the Nixons to a waiting helicopter on the White House South Lawn.

Mr. Ford was nominated by Mr. Nixon in October to succeed Agnew as Vice-President after Agnew pleaded no contest to a charge of income tax evasion. Mr. Ford was sworn in as Vice-President on Dec. 6. He was nominated under provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution and will use the same procedure to name his own Vice-President.

Mr. Ford was expected to retain Nixon's Cabinet for months. He greeted the President's resignation announcement with "great sadness, but with the realization that this action was what he thought was best for the welfare of the country we all love."

Mr. Brennan pledged his support to Mr. Ford "in assisting him in his awesome responsibilities in any way that I can." He said he was confident that Mr. Ford would lead the nation "in a strong and honorable way."

Bitterness, Relief and Despair Expressed Across the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Expressing bitterness, relief and despair, Americans reacted so fervently today to the news of President Nixon's resignation. At the same time, they appeared to rally around the new President and voiced hope for the future.

In cities large and small, in suburbs and towns and in widely separated sections of the country, there was little joy. "I'm relieved," said John Wadlington, a 63-year-old businessman in Winston-Salem, N.C. "I'm glad to see the trauma we have been through finally coming to an end."

"I think it's a damned shame," said Julius Stock, 45, an unemployed Bostonian. "This country is in bad shape now." Divided in their reaction to the downfall of the man re-elected to the presidency so overwhelmingly less than two years ago, so were many people divided on what punishment—if any—he merited.

"I think Nixon should be tried just like any other citizen," said Bruce Anderson, 41, the owner of a service station in Mocksville, N.C. "It's just not right for a man, even if he is the President, to break the law and get away with it."

In Boston, George Dalanis, 54, a retired government worker, said: "I think they should leave Richard Nixon alone. He's been punished enough." Looking to the future, people assessed the presidential qualifications of Gerald Ford.

In New Orleans, Dr. Henry Simon, 48, a pediatrician who described himself as a liberal Democrat, said: "I don't think Mr. Ford is a great man, but Mr. Truman wasn't a great man, and under him, the country hit new heights. Just as Mr. Nixon tried to lower the office to his level, Mr. Ford will rise to the high level of the office. There's a certain grandeur of the office that will make small men great."

"Ford's problem," said Hans Kugler, 38, professor of chemistry at Roosevelt University in Chicago, "will be to get everything back to normal and I don't think that will be hard. People will be very happy to do that, and get ready to go back to doing what they used to do."

On Capitol Hill, Democratic and Republican congressional leaders said they looked forward to an era of national reconciliation under President Ford. Congressional leaders predicted that there would be an extended "honeymoon" period in the relationship between Congress and the White House.

Ford Speech At Inaugural

(Continued from Page 1)

We can go forward except together, and no way anybody can win except by serving the people's urgent needs. We cannot stand still or slip backwards. We must go forward, now, together. To the peoples and the governments of all friendly nations, and I hope that could encompass the whole world, I pledge an uninterrupted and sincere search for peace. America will remain strong and united, but its strength will remain dedicated to the safety and sanity of the entire family of man as well as to our own precious freedom.

I believe that truth is the glue that holds government together, not only government, but civilization itself. That bond, though strained, is unbroken at home and abroad. In all my public and private acts as your President, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end.

My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over. Our Constitution works; our great republic is a government of laws and not of men. Here the people rule. But there is a Higher Power, by whatever name we honor Him. Who ordains not only righteousness but love, not only justice but mercy.

Brotherly Love As we bind up the internal wounds of Watergate, more painful and more poisonous than those of foreign wars, let us restore the golden rule to our political process and let together by love purge our hearts of suspicion and hate.

In the beginning I asked you to pray for me. Before closing I again ask your prayers for Richard Nixon and for his family. May our former President, who brought peace to millions, find it for himself. May God bless and comfort his wonderful wife and daughters whose love and loyalty will forever be a shining legacy to all who bear the lonely burdens of the White House.

I can only guess at those burdens, although I have witnessed at close hand the tragedies that befall three presidents and the lesser trials of others. With all the strength and all the good sense I have gained from life, with all the confidence my family and friends and dedicated staff impart to me, and with the goodwill of the countless Americans I have encountered in recent visits to 40 states, I now solemnly reaffirm my promise I made to you last Dec. 8: to uphold the Constitution, to do what is right as God gives me to see the right, and to do the very best I can for America.

God helping me, I will not let you down. Thank you.

Ford's Views on Various Political Issues

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Following is a selection of quotations of President Ford drawn from various periods of his public life:

Foreign Policy

I strongly support the administration in its new policy toward China. This is a reversal of my policy, but it is also a reversal of the country's policy since 1949 under five or six previous Presidents. I applaud the President's willingness to abandon a policy that hadn't worked and open the door to a new policy that has some encouraging prospects. I strongly support the President's efforts to achieve a détente with the Soviet Union. It bothers me that some people, both on the right and the left, are apprehensive or are raising questions about it. I think it is wrong to challenge a policy that could lead in SALT-2 to a meaningful reduction in arms production by both of the two superpowers. I agree with the administration that in 1973 and 1974, until we get mutual troop reductions, we shouldn't pull out substantial forces in NATO. So, in the field of foreign policy, my views are virtually identical with those of the President. (Nov. 16, 1973.)

Vietnam

I have never been able to understand why they [the Johnson administration] have not more fully utilized our capability to destroy significant military targets in North Vietnam. This is one way to convince the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong that the price of continuing aggression is too high. I believe that we could more effectively utilize this tremendous power that we have with conventional weapons. (Jan. 16, 1966.)

Why are we pulling our best punches in Vietnam? Is there no end, no other answer except more men, more men, more men? Would the American people believe that after 2 1/2 years of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam only three out of every 10 significant military targets had ever been struck by U.S. airpower? Why are we still pulling our airpower punch? (Aug. 6, 1967.)

The legislative branch of the federal government must play a larger role in decisions of war and peace, the role clearly that of the Congress by the Constitution of the United States. In situations where the Congress endorses a military action taken by the President, the Congress should set forth the United States commitment in precise terms—not hand the executive a blank check of the Tonkin Gulf variety. (July 16, 1971.)

Impeachment

The Constitution says, in the case of a President, a President may be impeached for treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors. In my judgment there is no current evidence that I am familiar with that falls within the definition of impeachment under the Constitution. (Jan. 6, 1974.)

Law and Order

There is and has been an atmosphere of permissiveness in this country, a mistaking of license for liberty and an over concern for the rights of the accused at the expense of the injured. This imbalance must be corrected. It won't be corrected by the Johnson-Humphrey administration or by soft-headed liberals in Congress—but only by Republicans and others who recognize that law and order, with justice, must prevail in America. (May 25, 1968.)

Wiretapping

Wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping worry all Americans who prize their privacy. Properly used, these are essential weapons to those who guard our nation's security and wage ceaseless war against organized crime. The Congress, the

President and the courts must promptly spell out the permissible limits of their use. (Jan. 20, 1967.)

Government Information

To maintain that the executive has the right to keep to itself information specifically sought by the very people the executive is supposed to serve is to espouse some power akin to the divine right of kings. Congress cannot help but conclude that executive privilege is most often used in opposition to the public interest. (April 3, 1963.) Truth is the glue that holds government together, and not only government, but civilization itself. (Nov. 1, 1973.)

Americans

I have a strong abiding faith in the good judgment of the American people. When alerted to dangers to their government, they respond. (Nov. 8, 1965.)

Busing

There should be no forced busing of school children great distances from their homes to achieve racial balance. (Jan. 25, 1973.)

Student Radicals

The previous administration did not implement the legislation to withhold funds from those students who are involved in campus riots. It is our general impression that these militants, small in number, are really using fascist tactics in depriving the rest of the students of the opportunity to get an education. The whole approach of the administration will be aimed at this fascist group that want to deprive students of an opportunity to get an education. (March 8, 1969.)

Vice-Presidency

The constitutional duties of a Vice-President are few, and his statutory duties, while numerous, do not really define his role. It is true and cynical to sum it all up by saying the Vice-President does whatever the President wants him to do, and no more. I have a different idea. I hope a broader one. I believe I can be a ready conciliator and calm communicator between the White House and Capitol Hill, between the re-election mandate of the Republican President and the equally emphatic mandate of the Democratic 93d Congress. I believe I can do this—not because I know much about the vice-presidency—but because I know about the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States as well and as intimately as anybody who has known both for a quarter century. (Nov. 1, 1973.)

Richard Nixon

We must, as a nation, elevate the moral and ethical attitudes of our people. I am sure that our new chief executive will be deeply concerned with the moral tone not only of the presidency but of the nation. Above all, he will seek to lead, not to dictate. (Dec. 4, 1968.) I believe President Nixon, like Abraham Lincoln, is a man uniquely suited to serve our nation in a time of crisis. Every action taken by Mr. Nixon since he took the oath of office as President bears out the confidence, the feeling of trust I have in the man who now leads this nation. (Feb. 10, 1969.)

Executive Branch

In my judgment, today we find an erosion of the power and prestige of the legislative branch, a change of the intended direction of the judiciary and an awesome buildup of strength and use of this power in the executive arm. There is a growing apprehension that there is a potential and real danger in the burgeoning power of the federal government's executive branch. (Nov. 8, 1966.)

Congress

Congress is often the scapegoat for the sins of American society because Congress is the people in microcosm. (June 9, 1969.)

Gerald Ford

I am a Ford, not a Lincoln. (Dec. 6, 1973.)

Mme. Tussaud's Removes Nixon

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Madame Tussaud's wax museum today removed President Nixon's figure from its grand hall of world statesmen and placed it in storage.

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None Sought. None Offered

No Immunity Deal Involved In Resignation, Jaworski Says

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, stated after President Nixon's resignation speech last night that no deals had been made or offered to give the President immunity from prosecution after he leaves office.

"There has been no agreement or understanding of any sort between the President or his representatives and the special prosecutor relating in any way to the President's resignation," Mr. Jaworski said in a statement issued by his office.

The statement, and the fact that Mr. Nixon made no mention of the immunity issue in his address to the nation, left unresolved the question of whether Mr. Nixon might be indicted and brought to trial for crimes involved in the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Jaworski's statement said: "The special prosecutor's office was not asked for any such

[immunity] agreement or understanding and offered none."

"Not... in Any Way"

"Although I was informed of the President's decision this afternoon," Mr. Jaworski's statement yesterday said, "my office did not participate in any way in the President's decision to resign."

Mr. Jaworski met with Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, earlier yesterday in a session said to have been held for the purpose of informing the special prosecutor of what Mr. Nixon would be doing later in the evening.

The meeting did not take place in the White House, presumably because Mr. Jaworski's visit would have aroused speculation.

Earlier yesterday, there were moves in both houses of Congress to grant Mr. Nixon immunity from prosecution, but they failed for lack of support.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., and Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala., introduced resolutions that would have expressed the "sense" of Congress that Mr. Nixon should not be subject to prosecution on leaving office.

Many members took the position that on resignation Mr. Nixon should be liable for prosecution, with the rights of any other citizen, and that Congress should leave it to the courts to decide the legal issues.

Subordinates' Penalties

There was also the sentiment that Mr. Nixon should not be granted immunity while his former subordinates were in, or facing, prison.

Yet others agreed with Sen. Brooke, who said: "Stepping down from the nation's highest office and sparing the nation a long and painful trial would be sufficient punishment."

Starting at noon today, when Mr. Nixon became a private citizen, he was liable to indictment by a grand jury. The Watergate grand jury will continue to hear evidence on the scandal for four more months.

It already has named Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up, for which six former White House aides are to go on trial Sept. 9.

It is possible, now that the issue of presidential immunity no longer exists, that Mr. Nixon



LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE—Helicopter with Richard Nixon aboard lifting off from White House lawn on Friday.

might appear as witness in the September trial, as well as in other Watergate-related cases.

The events of yesterday left unresolved other questions relating to the Watergate case. Mr. Jaworski was appointed by Mr. Nixon and could be removed by President Ford, but only with the consent of the congressional leadership.

Thus, it might be difficult for Mr. Ford to order Mr. Jaworski to offer immunity to Mr. Nixon if the special prosecutor chose not to do so. According to a member of Mr. Jaworski's staff, the special prosecutor did not consult with congressional leaders when he decided not to offer immunity to Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon's potential legal problems are in at least three areas:

• His possible indictment for conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate cover-up.

• His attempted use of the Internal Revenue Service against his political enemies, in an activity that could be a violation of Section 7212 of the Internal Revenue Code, which makes it a felony for anyone "corruptly" to attempt to "obstruct or impede" its administration.

• Potential tax-evasion charges stemming from deficiencies in the personal tax returns that Mr. Nixon filed while serving as the nation's chief executive.

In addition, Mr. Nixon might face the possibility of being charged with crimes committed by the "plumbers," his White House investigative unit, possibly in the area of civil-rights violations.

All problems of potential criminal liability would become moot, however, if Mr. Ford were to pardon Mr. Nixon after assuming the presidency. On taking office, Mr. Ford received the power to grant pardons for any federal crimes that had been committed, whether or not the person involved had been formally charged.

But Mr. Ford cannot pardon Mr. Nixon for civil, as opposed to criminal, actions.

Bonn-Damascus Ties

BONN, Aug. 9 (UPI).—West Germany and Syria have resumed diplomatic relations, nine years after Damascus severed relations in protest against Bonn's exchange of ambassadors with Israel.

Nixon Farewell Speech

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The text of President Nixon's address to the nation last night:

Good evening.

This is the 37th time I have spoken to you from this office, where so many decisions have been made that shape the history of this nation.

Each time I have done so to discuss with you some matter that I believe affected the national interest. In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the nation.

Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.

In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort.

As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion; that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerous destabilizing precedent for the future.

But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.

I would have preferred to carry through the defense of the Watergate matter, but I would have involved, and my family unanimously urged me to do so.

But the interest of the nation must always come before any personal considerations. From the discussions I have had with congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that because of the Watergate matter, I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to back the very difficult decisions and carry out the duties of this office the way the interest of the nation would require.

I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President I must put the interest of America first.

America needs a full-time president and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems that we face at home and abroad. To con-

tinue the fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home.

Therefore, I shall resign the presidency effective at noon tomorrow.

Vice-President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour, in this office.

As I recall the high hopes for America with which we began this second term, I feel a great sadness that I will not be here in this office, working in your behalf to achieve those hopes in the next 2 1/2 years.

But in turning over direction of the government to Vice-President Ford, I know, as I told the nation when I nominated him for that office 10 months ago, that the leadership of America will be in good hands.

In passing this office to the Vice-President, I also do so with the profound sense of the weight of responsibility that will fall on his shoulders tomorrow, and, therefore, of the understanding, the patience, the cooperation he will need from all Americans.

As he assumes that responsibility, he will deserve the help and the support of all of us. As we look to the future, the first essential is to begin healing the wounds of this nation, to put the bitterness and divisions of the recent period behind us, and to rediscover those shared ideals that lie at the heart of our strength and unity as a great and as a free people.

By taking this action, I hope that I will have hastened the start of that process of healing which is so desperately needed in America.

I regret deeply any injuries that may have been done in the course of the events that led to this decision.

I would say only that if some of my judgments were wrong—and some were wrong—they were made in what I believed at the time to be in the best interests of the nation.

To those who have stood with me during these past difficult months—to my family, my friends, the many others who joined in supporting my cause because they believed it was right—I will be eternally grateful for your support.

And to those who have not felt able to give me your sup-



President Nixon announcing resignation on television

port, let me say, I leave with no bitterness towards those who have opposed me, because all of us, in the final analysis, have been concerned with the good of the country, however our judgments might differ.

So, let us all now join together in affirming that common commitment and in helping a new President succeed for the benefit of all Americans.

I shall leave this office with regret at not completing my term, but with gratitude at the privilege of serving as your President for the past 5 1/2 years. These years have been a momentous time in the history of our nation and the world. They have been a time of achievement in which we can all be proud, achievements that represent the shared efforts of the administration, the Congress and the people.

But the challenges ahead are equally great, and they, too, will require the support and the efforts of the Congress and the people, working in cooperation with the new administration.

We have ended America's longest war, but in the work of securing a lasting peace in the world, the goals ahead are even more far-reaching and more difficult. We must complete a structure of peace so that it will be said of this generation, our generation of Americans, by the people of all nations, not only that we ended one war, but that we prevented future wars.

We have unlocked the doors that for a quarter of a century stood between the United States and the People's Republic of China. We must now insure that the one-quarter of the world's people who live in the People's Republic of China will be and remain not our enemies but our friends.

In the Middle East, 100 million people in Arab countries, many of whom have considered us their enemy for nearly 20 years, now look on us as their friends.

We must continue to build on that friendship, so that peace can settle at last over the Middle East, and so that the cradle of civilization will not become its grave.

Together with the Soviet Union, we have made the crucial breakthrough that have begun the process of limiting nuclear arms. But we must set our goal not just limiting, but reducing, and finally destroying, these terrible weapons, so that they cannot destroy civilization, and so that the threat of nuclear war will no longer hang over the world and the people.

We have opened a new relationship with the Soviet Union. We must continue to develop and expand that new relationship so that the two strongest nations of the world will live together in cooperation rather than confrontation.

Around the world, in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, there are millions of people who live in terrible poverty, even starvation. We must keep as our goal turning away from production for war and expanding production for peace, so that people everywhere on this earth can at last look forward in their children's time, if not in our own time, to having the necessities for a decent life.

Here in America, we are fortunate that most of our people have not only the blessings of liberty but also the means to live full, good, and by the world's standards, even abundant lives.

We must press on, however, to a goal of not only more and better jobs, but of full opportunity for every American, and of what we are striving so hard right now to achieve, prosperity without inflation.

For more than a quarter of a century of public life, I have shared the turbulent history of this period. I have fought what I believed in. I have tried to the best of my ability discharge those duties, and those responsibilities, that I entrusted to me.

Sometimes I have succeeded, sometimes I have failed. I have taken heart from what Theodore Roosevelt said about the man in arena, "whose face is marked down and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly, who errs, who comes short again and again because there is not without error and shortcoming, but who does actually strive to do the deeds, who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions, who spends himself, a worthy cause, who at the best knows in the end triumphs of high achievement and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly."

I pledge to you tonight, long as I have a breath in my body, I shall continue to work for the great causes which I have been dedicated throughout my years as a congressman, a senator, a Vice President and President: a cause of peace not just America but among all nations, prosperity, justice and opportunity for all our people.

There is one cause above to which I have been devoted, and to which I shall always be devoted, as long as I live. When I first took the oath of office as President, 5 1/2 years ago, I made this sacred commitment: to consecrate my office, my energies and all wisdom I can summon to a cause of peace among nations.

I have done my very best all the days since to be true to that pledge. As a result of these efforts, I am confident that the world is a safer place today, not only for the people of America, but for the people of all nations. And that of our children have a better chance than before of living peace rather than dying in war.

This more than anything, what I hoped to achieve if I sought the presidency: 72 more than anything, is what I hope to leave to my legacy to my country, as I leave the presidency.

To have served in this office is to have formed a very personal sense of kinship with every American. In leaving it, I do so with this prayer: may God's grace be with you in all the days ahead.

Nixon Audience Rated Biggest

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon's resignation speech last night probably had the largest television audience in U.S. history, according to the National Broadcasting Co.

The NBC research department estimated that 120 million Americans watched some part of the President's 16-minute resignation broadcast on the three commercial networks and on public broadcasting.

According to the last census, there are about 211 million Americans in the United States.

The telecast of the first man setting foot on the moon on July 20, 1969, had been the previously most-watched show with an estimated 125 million persons viewing the event in the United States.

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U.S. Strike Since Wednesday

Region of Southern Lebanon
Raided Again by Israeli Jets

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Israeli planes today attacked a camp and two houses used by Palestinian guerrillas as a supply depot and concentration point in southern Lebanon, Israeli military command said.

The jets struck at 1200 GMT in an area near the village of Jaz el-Fukhar, about six miles north of the Israeli-Lebanon border, the command added. It said that they attacked 15 minutes before returning to their base.

No damage reports from the

raid were available, a command spokesman said.

"The tent encampment and the buildings are known to serve the guerrillas in this sector as supply and concentration points," he said.

Israelis call the region "Fatahland," an area of southern Lebanon where guerrillas have been concentrated for several years. It has been assaulted repeatedly by Israeli air and ground strikes. The term "Fatahland" derives from el-Fatah, the biggest of the Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

Today's raid was the third into the region in three days. There were two on Wednesday, within 24 hours after guerrillas kidnapped four Lebanese villagers from Majdal Shams in the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. One of the abduction victims has since been returned, but Israel said today that it does not know where the three others are.

The Israeli command said that the kidnapping victims had been taken to the two houses attacked in today's assault.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said that eight Phantom and Skyhawk fighter-bombers of the Israeli Air Force attacked farm areas in south Lebanon for six minutes and set fire to three vacant houses while damaging others today.

A communiqué from the ministry said that there were no casualties, but Palestinian guerrilla sources said that an unidentified number of Lebanese civilians were injured.

Are Killed
As UN Plane
Falls in Syria

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (NYT)—A United Nations plane crashed in Syria today after an alleged clash between Syrian ground forces and Israeli jet fighters.

Nine persons on board, six passengers and three crew members, were killed.

Israelis today, at UN headquarters in New York, a source declined to be identified, said that Syrian authorities admitted the plane had been shot down by mistake by Syrian anti-aircraft or missile fire.

According to an official Syrian statement, the twin-engine Caracal aircraft crashed at Dimas, about 15 miles west of Damascus, on a road to Beirut.

The statement, issued by the Syrian Aviation Department in Damascus, said that a number of Syrian fighter planes had violated Syrian air space after undertaking air raids inside Lebanese territory and were intercepted by Syrian ground defenses.

The UN aircraft happened to be flying in the area when the clash was under way, the announcement said. It added that commission of inquiry has been formed to investigate the cause of the crash.

This was the first Syrian-Israeli military encounter since a truce was established on the Golan Heights May 29 under the UN disengagement agreement.

U.S. House Votes
Bill to Expand
India Ocean Base

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—A \$53-million expansion of a Navy installation on an atoll in the Indian Ocean was approved by the House of Representatives today despite contentions that it could trigger a U.S.-Soviet naval race in the area.

The money for expanding the harbor on Diego Garcia to accommodate aircraft-carrier task forces and for enlarging the airstrip and fuel-tank yards was approved as part of a \$3-billion military construction bill, which was then passed, 323 to 30, and sent to the Senate.

Critics, including the House Speaker, Carl Albert, and Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., quoted Central Intelligence Agency Director William Colby as saying U.S. expansion of its Indian Ocean naval presence probably would prompt Soviet naval expansion.

"We should seek to avoid a naval arms competition in this part of the world," Rep. Hamilton said.



STREET SCENE—A mother and child make their way through one of the many villages flooded for almost two months in Bangladesh. The death toll exceeds 2,000.

On Hunger Strike Awaiting Trial

2 Americans in Calcutta Jail Stir Tensions

By Bernard Weinraub

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Two young Americans, who have been in a Calcutta prison for more than a year, are on a hunger strike while awaiting a trial that has sparked tensions between the United States and India.

The case, which has political overtones, is set to be heard within the next few weeks, and involves allegations that the two men were spies. Both Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the U.S. Ambassador, Daniel Moynihan, are involved in the tangled case.

The defendants are Richard Harrow, 27, an Army veteran, and Anthony A. Fletcher, 30, a graduate of San Francisco State University. The two men, who lived in San Francisco, have listed their occupations as taxi drivers. Both men deny the spying allegations, and defense lawyers involved in the case claim that the two were actually seeking to smuggle narcotics out of India and that the espionage charges were unfounded.

To American officials, the detention of the two men for nearly 16 months in Calcutta's bleak Presidency Jail, is a source of deepening anger. "These guys have been held this long without a trial, without charges against them," said one senior American official. "It's an outrage."

Indian officials decline to discuss the specific allegations against the two prisoners, but have made it clear that the men face charges under the Official Secrets Act, a measure that deals with spying, conspiracy and acts that are "prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state."

The facts of the case are bizarre. At about 3 a.m. on April 26, 1973, Indian security men seized Mr. Harrow, who was swimming in a "prohibited area" off Calcutta's Hooghly River. Mr. Harrow was wearing scuba diving equipment. His companion, Mr. Fletcher, was later arrested at the Waverly Hotel in downtown Calcutta.

Taking a Swim

According to persons involved in the case, Mr. Harrow initially insisted that he was merely taking a swim. This was repeated for months, to the disbelief of Indian and American consular officials, who visited the men in jail.

Lawyers now claim that the two were actually seeking to smuggle narcotics, apparently hashish, out of India by fixing a plastic bag to the hull of a ship. Lawyers say that the two failed to admit the scheme because of a misplaced fear that India's narcotics laws were as stiff as those in Turkey or Iran. In fact, India's laws are relatively mild, and foreigners who plead guilty to narcotics violations are generally fined \$75 to \$200, and ordered to leave the country.

On the other hand, the Official Secrets Act is a stern measure that places the burden of proof squarely upon a defendant to demonstrate his innocence.

What complicates the present case is the delicacy of India's relations with the United States and the Indian government's sensitivity to American criticism. "It is an 'old session'—to alleged CIA activities, especially in northeast India. Moreover, some Indians and Americans claim that officials in Calcutta, which is the capital of the politically volatile state of West Bengal, are fearful of dropping the case because it would leave them open to charges of being pro-American."

Ulster Date
Looses Wave
Of Violence

Internment Policy
Began 3 Years Ago

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (AP)—Violence swept across Northern Ireland today as Catholics commemorated the third anniversary of the mass internment of suspected guerrillas with a surge of bombings, gunfire and rioting.

Storm centers of the trouble, the most concerted outbreaks of violence in the British province in weeks, were the Catholic quarters in Belfast, Londonderry and the border town of Newry, army headquarters reported.

A 24-year-old Protestant was found shot dead in Belfast early today, apparently slain by terrorists.

Another man was seriously wounded when gunmen fired at his past Belfast home before dawn, police reported.

Gunmen Wounded

The army said it wounded two gunmen in clashes in Belfast. The wounded guerrillas were dragged to safety down alleyways by comrades, the army said.

Britain's controversial policy of internment without trial, primarily aimed at Catholics when it was launched in 1971, and it has remained an emotional issue with the Catholic community ever since.

Since then, the number held in Long Kesh internment camp has grown to more than 800. Hundreds more have been jailed by the courts for bombings, rioting and murder.



CURB YOUR DOG—Signs like this have started to appear in the streets of Cannes. If the dog can't read, his owner can and it is he who will be liable to a fine if the dog is not properly trained. The sign reads: Pollution forbidden—decree of July 10, 1971.

Economic Self-Reliance Seen
As New Puerto Rican Outlook

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 9 (NYT)—A mood of economic self-reliance appears to have overtaken Puerto Rico as changing local conditions and increasing competition from Caribbean neighbors make inroads on the island's traditions.

Advocates of a steelhead for Puerto Rico were overwhelmingly defeated in gubernatorial elections about two years ago. Washington granted the island commonwealth status in 1952.

Puerto Rico's governor, Rafael Hernandez Colon, has made it clear that while he wishes to make the island less dependent on the United States, he also expects it to retain common citizenship, a common defense, common market, and common currency with the United States.

Testifying before a joint congressional-federal group, the governor urged more home control in such areas as world trade, immigration control, communications, and transportation. He also urged exemption from federal laws on labor and environmental control.

Key Purchases

Meanwhile, Puerto Rico has acquired a new outlook for the acquisition of U.S.-owned enterprises. Last month, Puerto Rico purchased the Puerto Rico Telephone Co. from the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. Still awaiting approval are the acquisition of three shipping lines that serve the island—Sea Land Service, Sea Train Transport and Transoceanic Trailer Transport.

Funds for the acquisitions total \$700 million, with another \$1.3 billion for expansion and improvements.

Former Gov. Luis Ferre, an industrialist, termed the expenditures "highly dangerous" in view of Puerto Rico's \$95 million budget deficit, its first since achieving commonwealth status in 1952.

"We're helping ITT drop a hot potato," said Luis Sanchez-Bertrán, the acting director of the University of Puerto Rico's Consumer Research Center.

Rates to Rise

Telephone-rate increases will be necessary, he said, while ITT will continue to control supplies.

There will be rate increases in shipping, too, according to Teodoro Moscoso, the head of the newly created Puerto Rico Maritime Authority. He maintained that the shipping acquisitions will encourage foreign investment through better service and a preferential freight-rate structure.

New investment is imperative, Puerto Rico has an unemployment rate of 13.5 per cent and inflation is running at an annual rate of 22 per cent.

With one-fourth of the labor force unemployed, the island is losing its competitive edge against other Caribbean nations. To offset it, Puerto Rico has recently promoted new industrial development over the last five years.

Oil Output

Huge petrochemical complexes, for example, are slowly replacing small industries. A major environmental goal is to double its 350,000 barrel-a-day petroleum-product output.

This year's sugar harvest yielded 294,000 tons, up from 260,000 tons last year. Coffee production rose from 50,000 to 84,000 100-pound bags. Tobacco output, 50,000 hundredweight a year ago, is expected to show a small gain.

Saigon Says Hanoi's Troops
Push Offensive in Highlands

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Heavy fighting continued in the Central Highlands near the Cambodian border for the fifth consecutive day yesterday as North Vietnamese forces launched fresh attacks against a strategic South Vietnamese base, the Saigon command announced.

President Nguyen Van Thieu, meanwhile, ordered a military alert throughout South Vietnam to combat a possible Communist offensive in response to the resignation of President Nixon.

A communiqué said Communist-led forces mounted day and night attacks against the Plei Me ranger camp, 210 miles northeast of Saigon and 20 miles from the Cambodian border. More than 200 artillery shells hit the camp.

Initial reports listed 29 North Vietnamese troops killed and a government ranger wounded, the command said.

South Vietnamese officers said the attacks against Plei Me appear to be aimed at gaining control of the base, then pushing eastward to cut Highway 14 and pose a direct threat to the Central Highlands capital and II Corps headquarters at Pleiku, 25 miles to the north. Highway 14 links Pleiku with other key government cities and military bases in the lower Central Highlands including Ban Me Thuot.

3,000 Hanoi Troops

South Vietnamese officers said there were two North Vietnamese regiments from the 320th Division in the area, a total of between 3,000 and 4,000 troops.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge forces north of Phnom Penh blocked a government drive to clear Highway 7, and insurgents fired four rockets into the southern part of Phnom Penh, wounding two civilians, the command said today.

Field reports said government troops continued to meet stiff resistance in their attempt to dislodge the Khmer Rouge who have infiltrated to a bridge on Highway 7, about 10 miles north of the capital.

Italian Leaders
Attend Funeral
Of Bomb Victims

BOLOGNA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Government leaders today joined a crowd estimated by police at 10,000 to pay their respects at funeral services for victims of a train bombing linked to neo-Nazi guerrillas.

Antonio Cardinal Poma, Archbishop of Bologna, celebrated a requiem mass in the Basilica of San Petronio for 10 of the 12 persons killed in the bombing.

President Giovanni Leone and Premier Mariano Rumor, with other political leaders, set near the altar of the church, in front of which were placed the 10 coffins.

The crowd packed the basilica and overflowed into Bologna's main square, Piazza Maggiore. Authorities called out more than 1,000 police reinforcements to guard against violence, but they reported no incidents.

Authorities said earlier today they have released one of three alleged members of the neo-Fascist Ordine Nero arrested as suspects in the bombing of the Rome-Munich express Sunday as it traveled through a tunnel under the Apennines between Florence and Bologna.

Deadlock Continues at Geneva
In Negotiations Over Cyprus

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers failed today to break a deadlock in negotiations for a Cyprus peace settlement, conference delegates said tonight.

"The situation does not look too good," a delegate said.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said, however, that there would be another meeting tomorrow morning, a session that would bring into the negotiations Cyprus's President Glafcos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot.

"There is movement, but whether it is acceptable or not remains to be seen," Mr. Callaghan said.

Conference officials said that this was a "reference" to Turkey's new demand that before political negotiations begin, Greece accept the principle of dividing Cyprus into Greek and Turkish regions with autonomous administrations.

Demarcation Accord

Mr. Callaghan, as well as Greek Foreign Minister George Pavlos, said that the conference was also awaiting the arrival from Cyprus of details of the demarcation line between Greek and Turkish forces, a line arranged earlier today.

Mr. Pavlos and Mr. Clerides said today that they reject any start to the political negotiations before Turkey respects the Cyprus cease-fire agreements of July 22 and July 30.

The Turkish demand for an ethnic division of Cyprus was voiced in Ankara today by Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit. He said that Turkey would refuse to start political talks until Greece accepted the idea of dividing the disputed island into Greek and Turkish Cypriot regions.

Mr. Callaghan, Turkish Foreign Minister Turen Guner and Mr. Pavlos had experts working throughout the day to try to cement the truce.

Mr. Pavlos's demand for Turkish respect of the July 22 and July 30 cease-fire agreements was made in a meeting with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, conference officials said.

Mr. Waldheim, who arrived to check on progress at the peace talks, also met with Mr. Callaghan, for lunch.

"Once Turkey respects the cease-fire, we are ready to make a conscious effort to seek a solution to the Cyprus problem," President Clerides said on arrival today.

He was followed into Geneva by Cyprus's Vice-President Denktash, who echoed Turkish Premier Ecevit's demand for two autonomous administrations on the island.

President Clerides, however, rejected the proposal.

"Any solution designed to keep the Greek and Turkish communities apart and separate, then will not serve the cause of peace in Cyprus," he said.

Soviet Role Denied

ATHENS, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The Greek government today denied new reports that the Soviet Union had offered military or any other kind of support to Greece on the Cyprus issue.

"None of the reports on the Soviet stand relates to reality," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "On the contrary, it could be categorically stated that the Soviet Union's real actions until today rather served the Turkish position on the problem."

The announcement was issued shortly after Soviet Ambassador Igor Yezov called on Premier Constantine Karamanlis and delivered a message from Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, congratulating Mr. Karamanlis on the assumption of his duties.

Cyprus Demarcation Lines
Agreed Upon by All Parties

NICOSIA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Army representatives from Greece, Turkey, Britain and the United Nations today signed an agreement on the demarcation of Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces.

The smiles and handshakes at the ceremony contrasted with the heavy fighting 24 hours earlier on the "green line" dividing Greek and Turkish communities. No fighting was heard in Nicosia today.

The agreement was sent to the peace talks on Cyprus being held in Geneva, according to Col. Jerry Hunter, a Briton. "Any release of the contents of this agreement will come from Geneva," Col. Hunter said.

Turk Is Happy

Turkey's Col. Neshih Chakar said the agreement was "a good basis for final security zones" and added, "I am happy this is finished."

Maj. Evangelos Tziolakis, a Greek, said "every effort" had been made to overcome all problems.

The agreement was signed at 1 p.m., and Canadian Col. Clay Beattie of the UN said he would be going to Geneva with it within hours to present it at the tripartite talks there, which resumed yesterday.

Col. Chakar was asked if the agreement meant an end to the weeklong advance by Turkish troops on the island. "Our forces have stopped all forward movement," said Col. Chakar. "Any fighting has been behind Turkish lines."

Egypt, Libya Said
To Reach Truce
in War of Words

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Egypt and Libya agreed today to end a war of words that has raged between them since last October's Middle East War. Egypt's new official Middle East news agency reported.

It said that the agreement was a result of mediation efforts by Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan, chairman of the United Arab Emirates. Sheikh Sultan visited Libya Wednesday and secured a promise on-the-spot of Col. Muammer ad-Dhi to halt "propaganda campaigns" against Egypt, the news agency said.

From Tripoli, Sheikh Sultan telephoned Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and later sent his foreign minister, Sheikh Ahmed al-Wakeel, to Alexandria with a letter to the Egyptian President.

"As a result of the good offices of Sheikh Sultan, and in order to ensure the unity of Arab nations, Egyptian information media have decided to refrain from making comments on the stories published by Libyan information media," the agency said.

Spanish Prince Presides at Cabinet Meeting on Economy

MADRID, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Acting chief of state Prince Juan Carlos today presided at a cabinet meeting which he had called in to session to deal with economic matters.

The meeting was held at the Pardo Palace, the residence of King Juan Carlos, who is recovering from a heart attack.

Prince Juan Carlos, 36, has been named by Gen. Franco to assume the vacant Spanish throne someday.

The prince called the cabinet into special session so that it could catch up on work that was delayed by Gen. Franco's illness. A government official said that the ministers worked past midnight yesterday to prepare 10 decrees, many of them dealing with the economy. The official said that one major theme was the nation's tourism policy.

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Acting Spanish Chief of State Prince Juan Carlos (right) chairing cabinet meeting.

United Press International.

MONTE-CARLO SPORTING CLUB
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Owing to the immense success of the Red Cross Gala, the show will be kept on tonight, Saturday, August 10, and tomorrow, Sunday, August 11.

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Europeans Happy Doubts U.S. Ended

lar Is Off Slightly
Technical Reaction

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed lower in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange today despite Gerald Ford's ascension to the presidency.

Analysts said the market had already discounted President Nixon's resignation early in the week and had adopted a wait-and-see attitude about the economic policy of President Ford.

Most of today's decline resulted from institutional selling of high-priced issues and a general lack of buying pressure.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, up very briefly at the opening, declined throughout much of the session and closed with a loss of 7.59 at 777.30.

Volume totaled 10.16 million shares, considerably under yesterday's 16.06 million shares.

HCA-Martin picked up 1 to 12 3/4. The company said it has agreed to acquire all the outstanding stock of Martin Process International of Belgium, which is 25 percent owned by HCA president Bernard Klebanow and 25 percent by executive vice-president Julius Hermes, for 660,000 of its shares and \$6 million in cash and notes.

The company said the acquisition will be made in conjunction with the repurchase of 900,000 of its shares from Mr. Klebanow for \$15 million.

The American Stock Exchange index ended 0.12 to 79.05.

McCulloch Oil was most active, closing unchanged at 4. Syntex was off 1/8 at 38 3/8.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose by 0.32 to 70.93.

A fairly sharp drop on the bond market put government coupons between 1/2 and 5/8 points lower for the week after going into session about even.

The decline in corporates was not so steep, with prices unchanged to 1/2 point higher.

In the foreign exchange market, the dollar closed steady against the other major currencies following Federal Reserve intervention early in the session.

Sources said the Fed entered the market fairly early after the dollar had shown some signs of slipping lower against the deutsche mark. They said that intervention, part of the Fed's new policy of keeping the dollar on an even keel, had a calming effect and prevented any heavy speculative movements as the transfer of power was taking place between Presidents Ford and Nixon.

In Chicago, farm futures prices plunged sharply. Limit declines were posted for corn, oats, soybeans, soybean meal and most soy oil contracts.

Widespread rains in the middle section of the country and the promise of more to come apparently were a major influence in the downturn.

In New York, silver futures closed 2 1/2 to nine cents a contract lower. Copper futures were slightly lower at the final bell in moderate turnover.

Bonn Rejects Appeals To Stimulate Economy

BONN, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Economics Ministry today countered opposition and union demands for government action to stimulate domestic demand by asserting that the economic situation requires continuation of current fiscal policies.

In a special assessment of the economy released to quiet critics of Bonn's economic policy, the ministry said continuation of such fiscal policies offers West Germany the chance to:

- Maintain and strengthen relative price stability.
 - Accomplish the important and necessary structural changes in certain branches of industry without damage to the economy as a whole.
 - Achieve a moderate economic upswing in the fall.
- The statement followed by one day calls by the opposition

Christian Democratic Union and the German Federation of Unions for an immediate fiscal push to deal with rising unemployment.

July unemployment amounted to 490,000 persons, up 8.9 per cent from June and up 55.9 per cent from a year earlier. Last month, 2.2 per cent of Germany's work force was unemployed, up from 2.1 per cent in June and 1 per cent a year earlier. Josef Stiglitz, head of the Federal Employment Office, warned that average joblessness could rise to 2.5 per cent in 1974.

The Economics Ministry said the current weakness of the labor market springs partly from unfavorable changes in the structure of industry and from streamlining measures adopted by employers in the face of large wage settlements won by unions earlier in the year.

It said structural change in the construction business, where early overestimates of demand caused overbuilding, is now well advanced, with the industry appearing to stabilize at lower demand levels.

Inflation, said the ministry, will be limited to a maximum of 7.5 per cent this year, "a better result by far than in all other Western industrialized countries."

The ministry said gross national product is likely to grow faster in the second half than in the first—when it rose an estimated 1 to 1.5 per cent from year-earlier levels—as higher positions, tax reductions and increased wages feed public buying power. It reiterated that the government is willing, if it should prove necessary, to adopt stimulative measures to ensure a second-half upswing.

But it summed up its current stand by saying: "The situation requires the economic policy of the steady hand."

Inflation Slows In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 9 (Reuters).

This rise in the cost of living in West Germany slowed markedly in the month to mid-July, the federal statistics office said today. The index rose 0.3 per cent to 127.5 (1970 is the base year).

In the month ending in mid-June, the increase was 0.4 per cent. However, the year-to-year increase for both June and July was 6.9 per cent. By contrast, in May the index registered a 7.2 per cent increase over the year-ago period.

Australians Unlikely to Meet Demand for Wheat in Asia

By Ian Stewart

SYDNEY, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Throughout Asia, countries in need of grain have been looking to the west for wheat, but they are likely to be disappointed.

Australia has the potential for a significant increase in wheat production. But the Australian Wheat Board, a statutory authority created to market wheat, believes prevailing factors weigh against any major expansion of farming areas allocated for the growing of wheat.

"I don't see any increase in wheat production in Australia that is going to have a significant impact on the total world situation," said John Case, chairman of the board, in a recent interview at the board's headquarters in Melbourne.

He added that there had been "a lot of discouragements" from the wheat growers' point of view.

In his report on the 1973-74 season, Mr. Case spoke of the urgent need for increased production so that Australia could play its part "in meeting the present world demand for wheat and at the same time give the industry the opportunity to reap the benefits of the high prices presently prevailing."

But in the interview he said that the board could not take any

positive steps to increase production.

Mr. Case said that some increase in wheat production could be expected as a reaction to declining demand abroad for Australian meat and wool. However, he forecast that the increase would be moderate because farmers who increased the area of land sown to wheat at the expense of other crops would be keeping in mind the long-term possibility that the favorable situation for food grain could change.

In the 1973-74 season, production topped 400 million bushels but output is not expected to register any significant increase in the 1974-75 season and may even go down slightly. The area sown to wheat during the last season was about 22 million acres. It is expected to be about the same or a little less for the next season.

The Wheat Board has received an increasing number of inquiries for supplies this year, and Mr. Case said the country could not supply all the quantities requested this year and would have insufficient wheat next year "to meet all of the sales opportunities that could be presented to us."

India, China and the Soviet Union are among the countries expected to be in the market.

Ailing Economy Is Ford's Major Problem

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The economy is Gerald Ford's No. 1 problem as he takes over the nation's highest office.

Drooping in the Midwest, troubled banking and financial markets, still-raging inflation and continuing trade deficits could quickly sour his expected initial honeymoon in the White House.

But while Mr. Ford is not likely to change many of the Nixon administration's basic economic policies, he is given a much better chance of making them work.

For one thing, said a high administration official, Mr. Ford's warm relations with Congress should enable him to work better with the House and Senate in managing federal spending.

Appeal for Restraint

Even more important, his immaculate public image will permit him to appeal forcefully to business and labor for restraint on prices and wages. Such restraint is necessary to halt the burgeoning wage-price spiral that economists fear will build high rates of inflation into the economy for years to come.

In addition, Mr. Ford's accession is expected to restore, at least at the outset, a measure of confidence in the nation's battered business and financial community.

"He will be able to operate with the miasma, uncertainty and trauma of Watergate behind us," said Walter Heller, top economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

But Mr. Heller and others cautioned that while these advantages make it pos-

sible for Mr. Ford to construct a successful economic policy, they do not insure that success will be easy to achieve.

Mr. Ford himself is far from expert in economic matters, and will be relying in the beginning on many of the same advisers responsible for the Nixon policies, in-

**"If you vote to cut
(the military budget),
you vote for war. If
you vote to keep it,
you vote for peace. It's
that simple."**

cluding Treasury Secretary William Simon and Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns.

Pro-Business Image

Moreover, Mr. Ford's image as a conservative, pro-business Republican will make a bit delicate his efforts to win the support of labor for continued tough anti-inflation policies, particularly in a climate of rising unemployment.

That image is likely to be reinforced if Mr. Ford keeps—as he is considered likely to do—President Nixon's choice, Alan Greenspan, as the new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Greenspan would be the first business-as-opposed-to academic—economist in that post.

Finally, many of the nation's economic

problems depend on things beyond any president's control. Mr. Ford cannot be expected to improve the weather in the nation's cropland or suddenly discover a cheap new source of pollution-free energy.

Some of his speeches as he has traveled around the country in recent months have given a hint of his likely approach to the economy.

His basic theme has been that the federal government must lead the way in the fight on inflation by curbing its own spending. After that, government would be in a better position to ask unions to restrain wage demands and business to hold back on prices.

He has urged Congress to join with the executive branch in finding ways to cut the budget. And he has voiced traditional Republican objections to expansion of federal programs. "A government big enough to give us everything we want is a government big enough to take everything we have," is a favorite line.

Asked which programs he would trim, Mr. Ford has rarely been specific. "The quicker we get rid of all of them, the better off we'll be," he said recently.

But he has made clear he opposes the view of those in Congress who feel a major share of budget reductions should come from defense spending. Of the military budget, he likes to say:

"If you vote to cut it, you vote for war. If you vote to keep it, you vote for peace. It's that simple."

Mr. Ford has also endorsed the tight credit policies of the Fed in an effort to cool inflation.

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Ideal Still Only on Paper

U.S. Tests New Way to Make Nuclear Fuel

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—

A successful end to the long and arduous effort to tame the power of the hydrogen bomb for the production of electricity is widely believed to be at least as far as the end of the century. But in recent months, scientists have been investigating a scheme that may bear results much sooner.

The idea being examined by nuclear laboratories is to use highly experimental machines now being devoted to research on hydrogen power—or nuclear fusion—to transform a couple of common elements into nuclear fuel for present atomic power plants. The nuclear industry fears the fuel, now processed from uranium, will be in tight supply by the 1980s.

The idea is just on paper at the moment. But the government and the power industry have invested a few hundred thousand dollars to find out if it might be economical. If it is, it could open up a vast new source of nuclear fuel and possibly even reduce the urgency of building the delayed and controversial fast-breeder atomic reactor, which produces nuclear fuel as it produces power.

Scientists attempting to generate power with nuclear fusion have on their drawing boards a variety of devices that can fuse hydrogen atoms in the same way the H-bomb does on an uncontrolled scale or as the sun does continuously. Although they have managed to get such a "fusion fire" going for a fraction of a

second at a time, the researchers cannot yet sustain the reaction long enough to use it to produce electric power.

Even during the brief reactions, though, the fusing hydrogen atoms release atomic particles called neutrons, along with a burst of energy. It's these neutrons, researchers think, that might be used to create nuclear fuel.

Rather than fusing atoms, present atomic reactors split them to produce energy. But only one element found in nature is capable of splitting, or fissioning, and thereby producing heat in an atomic chain reaction—the rare isotope uranium-235, the fuel used in present nuclear power plants. However, there are a couple of other elements, otherwise useless, that if bombarded with neutrons, will turn into man-made elements that can fission and thus be used for nuclear fuel.

These two elements are thorium-232 and the abundant isotope uranium-238, which makes up the bulk of natural uranium. By contrast, only one atom out of every 140 atoms in natural uranium is U-235. If an atom of thorium-232 is hit hard enough by a neutron, it will absorb the particle and turn into uranium-233, a fissionable element. Similarly, if uranium-238 absorbs a neutron, it will turn into plutonium-239, another fissionable element.

A ready source of high-energy neutrons is needed to make these transmutations, and this is where the experimental hydrogen fusion machines come in. Scientists theorize that a chamber in which fusing fusion reactions take place might be lined with thorium or uranium-238. Here, close to the discharged neutrons, much of the thorium or uranium-238 might be converted to nuclear fuel.

So far, scientists have not been able to spark fusion reactions lasting long enough to get enough neutrons to produce fuel.

Bill to Redo Securities Marts In U.S. Clears House Unit

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).

After months of delay, one House commerce and finance subcommittee yesterday unanimously reported out omnibus legislation to restructure the nation's securities markets—the most comprehensive bill of its kind since the 1930s.

Among its many provisions, the bill gives the Securities and Exchange Commission broad authority to create and regulate a central market system, binding together the country's stock exchanges and securities dealers in an electronic network.

The bill will be taken up by the full Commerce Committee as early as next week. Similar legislation already has passed the Senate in piecemeal form, and observers yesterday said they expected it to clear Congress before the end of the year.

The legislation also puts into law the SEC's announced intention to end the current system of fixed brokerage commission rates by May 1, 1975.

But in a significant change from the original version, the bill gives the SEC open-ended authority to continue the fixed-rate system if it determines this is in the public interest. For the first 18 months, the SEC can do this by promulgating a rule. After Oct. 1, 1976, the SEC can further extend fixed rates only after a hearing and a finding that further maintenance of the system outweighs anti-competitive effects.

Originally, the SEC could grant only a one-year extension. This was viewed as a concession to the securities industry which still has not resigned itself to the introduction of fully competitive commission rates, especially in the present environment of mounting brokerage firm losses.

The SEC has given no indication, however, that it has decided to back down.

The bill also addressed the third-market issue, though obliquely. In a further effort to mollify the New York Stock Exchange and gain its backing, the bill gives the SEC discretionary authority to prohibit trading in listed securities off an exchange floor (which is the third market) in the interest of maintaining fair and orderly markets.

It also, however, gives the SEC the same authority on an exchange, which might not sit well with the NYSE. The Big Board had wanted a "hot" exchange trading requirement and elimination of the third market.

The Treasury Department, the SEC and the Justice Department's anti-trust division are known to have lined up in back of the bill.

Additional sections of the bill deal with increased independence for the SEC from the executive branch of the government, and with back-office securities clearance problems of brokerage firms.

Banks in N.Y. Eye Franklin

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—

"Serious discussions" are continuing among major New York banks, troubled Franklin National Bank and federal banking authorities regarding a possible merger involving Franklin, an official at the Comptroller of the Currency's office said in an interview yesterday.

"It seems that everyone inside and outside of government feels that merger is the best way to handle Franklin," the official said. He added that the New York banks recently have expressed increased interest in acquiring Franklin.

He did say, however, that the latest weekly deposit figures "indicate a definite leveling-off of the outlook compared to the weeks in the latter part of May and the early part of June, when the outflow was running over \$150 million in some weeks."

Meanwhile, Marine Midland Banks Inc. said it has completed an analysis concerning the possible acquisition of Franklin and has concluded that "the acquisition of the total Franklin Bank doesn't appear to be in the best interest of our shareholders in view of the overlap among certain Franklin and Marine Midland branch service areas."

Russia Reports Big Gas Deposit

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (Reuters).

Soviet geologists prospecting on the Yamal Peninsula of the shores of the Arctic Ocean in northern Siberia have discovered a deposit of over 1,000 billion cubic meters of gas, Tass news agency reported today.

The new deposit was the largest of five deposits discovered so far in the Yamal area, Tass said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

RCA Raise Prices

On 1975 General Motors cars and trucks to up an average \$480 next month. The giant says the new prices will reflect a flat hike for emission control equipment and an increase of \$360, or 7 per cent, to cover rising costs. The large increase compares with an average 3.75 price hike GM put through on its models last September. The increase also is 54 less than the average \$394 GM raised during the large increase on "significant cost increase" it expects in connection with the production of new 1975 models, including per cent increase in material costs, a 10 per cent increase on wage and employee benefits. Increase is apparently in line with a price announced Ford Motor plan to raise on 1975 models by 8 per cent, or \$418. Also uncuing a price increase is RCA Broadcast Inc., which is raising prices an average 9 per cent in its line of radio and television equipment.

Chemical Plants Iranian Venture

Chemical Co.'s European unit and National Petroleum Co. of Iran have signed a letter of understanding for a \$500 million joint venture to produce petrochemicals and plastics. The Michigan-based company now estimates 1974 net will be in the range of \$500 million, or \$275.6 million, or \$284 last year. Previously, the company had estimated net for 1974 would be \$450 to \$5 a share. Capital expenditures in 1974 are expected to total about \$1 billion, up from \$802 million last year. It is to spend about \$1 billion in 1975. "A major portion of the funds required for this capital program must come from profits," the company

Citibank Analyzes Quarterly Profits

Second-quarter profits of U.S. corporations rose 25 per cent above year-ago levels, reflecting the underlying inflationary trend, First National City Bank reports. The 1,429 corporations it surveyed reported nearly \$18 billion in earnings during the second quarter, up from an 18 per cent increase during the first quarter. A major factor in the gain was the growing volume of inventory profits, Citibank declares. Compared with the first quarter manufacturers' after-tax earnings rose 23 per cent, twice the usual advance for this time of year. The big gainers—reporting increases of from 60 to 96 per cent from the previous year—were the producers of basic materials. But Citibank adds: "If the spectacular gains of a handful of basic materials industries are excluded, as well as the atypical performance of the auto industry, the bulk of manufacturing firms showed only a modest increase of 10 or 11 per cent in the first half of this year, barely enough to keep pace with inflation."

Pilkington to Spend \$150 Million

Pilkington Brothers Ltd. expects capital investment to exceed \$150 million worldwide in the next three years. Sir Alan Pilkington forecast an "excellent future" for the glassmaker despite the discouraging effect on investment of price controls. "It is almost impossible with price controls to obtain an acceptable return on sales in the U.K. from a new investment, even with the most efficient operation," he says.

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A 'Wait-See' Attitude Drops Prices in N.Y.

Dow Index Falls 7.59; Volume Sharply Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (IHT).

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In the foreign exchange market, the dollar closed steady against the other major currencies following Federal Reserve intervention early in the session.

Sources said the Fed entered the market fairly early after the dollar had shown some signs of slipping lower against the deutsche mark. They said that intervention, part of the Fed's new policy of keeping the dollar on an even keel, had a calming effect and prevented any heavy speculative movements as the transfer of power was taking place between Presidents Ford and Nixon.

In Chicago, farm futures prices plunged sharply. Limit declines were posted for corn, oats, soybeans, soybean meal and most soy oil contracts.

Widespread rains in the middle section of the country and the promise of more to come apparently were a major influence in the downturn.

In New York, silver futures closed 2 1/2 to nine cents a contract lower. Copper futures were slightly lower at the final bell in moderate turnover.

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For complete information, please write to: Mr. Ricardo O'Rourke, Executive Vice-President.

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C-Liquidating dividend. D-Declared or paid preceding 12 months. E-Extra dividend. F-Annual rate plus dividend. G-Liquidating dividend. H-Declared or paid preceding 12 months. I-Declared or paid after dividend or split up. J-Declared. K-Declared or paid on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. L-Issue. M-Paid this year. N-Dividend omitted, dividend or no action taken at last dividend meeting. O-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. P-Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated value on dividend or P-distribution date.
Q-Also extra or extraordinary dividend. R-Dividend and in full. X-E-X distribution. Y-Ex rights. Z-W-Warrants. W-With warrants. Wp-Without distribution. Wp-Where issued. Wp-Where delivered. V-In business on receivership or being reorganized under the bankruptcy laws of the United States. Such companies. In-Foreign issue subject to its equalization tax.
1-High and low range does not include change in latest days' trading.
2-If high and low range does not include the amount per cent or more has been paid the amount's high range, end dividend are shown for the new stock

American Stock Exchange Trading

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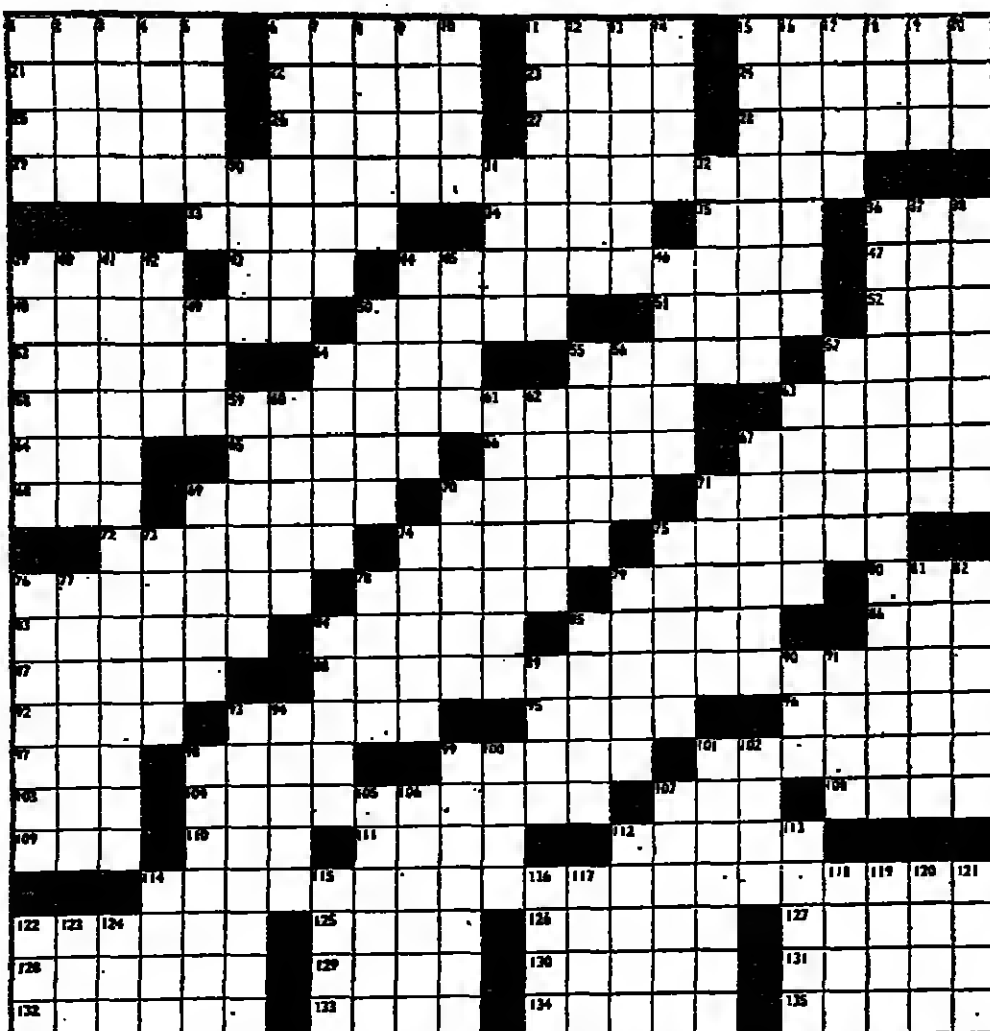
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SWINGER'S DIARY—By Stafford P. Osborn

ACROSS		ACROSS	
1 Love; state	74 Woman of	75 Mark	
2 Toward; friend	76 Darts	76 Darts	
3 In; into	77 Irish title	77 Irish title	
4 Illness	78 Severe a horse-	78 Severe a horse-	
5 Mrs. Anna	79 runner	79 runner	
6 Baseball	80 Title for the	80 Title for the	
7 Sicilian	81 Sicore	81 Sicore	
8 Turkish into	82 Bar man	82 Bar man	
9 Measure	83 Army	83 Army	
10 Greeting, for	84 "Helen"	84 "Helen"	
11 — picking	85 Writing or Lucy	85 Writing or Lucy	
12 Active team	86 "2 a. m."	86 "2 a. m."	
13 For; into	87 Unfinished	87 Unfinished	
14 "Saturday"	88 Author	88 Author	
15 "a. m."	89 "1889"	89 "1889"	
16 Miss	90 Author	90 Author	
17 Microtome	91 Finger plate	91 Finger plate	
18 Chapin name	92 Kind of scene	92 Kind of scene	
19 Strap	93 Rome, in	93 Rome, in	
20 Pull	94 Madrid	94 Madrid	
21 Myra Mes. Col.	95 Code for the	95 Code for the	
22 "a. m."	96 Lawless	96 Lawless	
23 Stone character	97 Horse-call used	97 Horse-call used	
24 Britain's	98 "Landscape: Preh."	98 "Landscape: Preh."	
25 Laurence	99 Browne's Jane	99 Browne's Jane	
26 Shoe parts	100 Termino vale	100 Termino vale	
27 Val de Enne	101 "a. m."	101 "a. m."	
28 Charlie yell	102 Tavern items	102 Tavern items	
29 Senior	103 Weather word	103 Weather word	
30 Deal it	104 "Sunday, 2	104 "Sunday, 2	
31 One of the ages	105 Golfer's	105 Golfer's	
32 Fanning one	106 "a. m."	106 "a. m."	
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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AMSTERDAM	28 <td>64</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>BELAN</td> <td>28</td> <td>64<td>Pair</td></td>	64	Cloudy	BELAN	28	64 <td>Pair</td>	Pair
AVRORA	28	62	Unavailable	BERGAMO	29	73	Cloudy
BATHEN	28	67	Unavailable	MOSCOW	29	73	Cloudy
BEPUT	28	68	Unavailable	MONTE	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	28	62	Rain	NYURNE	28	60	Variable
BERLIN	28	68	Cloudy	NICE	28	83	Pair
BRESLAW	28	68	Cloudy	OSLO	23	73	Cloudy
BRISTOL	28	68	Unavailable	PARIS	16	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	28	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	28	68	Cloudy
CABANAB	21	75	Pair	ROME	23	60	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	28	68	Unavailable	SOFIA	28	60	Unavailable
COSTA DEL SOL	28	68	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	28	68	Cloudy
HEILBR	21	58	Pair	TEHRAN	28	64	Pair
LIMBURG	28	64	Cloudy	TRIP AVIV	31	88	Pair
FLORENCE	28	64	Cloudy	TURIN	28	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	28	64	Storm	VENICE	28	79	Pair
GENEVA	28	68	Cloudy	VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
HELSINKI	15	59	Storms	WARSAW	28	60	Variable
HELSINKI	28	68	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	26	60	Variable
IAS PALATIS	80	86	Pair	ZURICH	28	64	Cloudy
LONDON	21	77	Pair				
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy				

(Forecaster's readings: U.S.S. Canada
 at 1900 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

PURSLIT

The Chase and Sinking of the Battleship Bismarck
By Ludoric Kennedy. Viking. 254 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN a glancing reference near the close of "Pursuit," Ludovic Kennedy, English writer and television broadcaster, compares "The Chase and Sinking of the Battleship Bismarck," as he subtitled his history, to a Greek tragedy. And as a reader who had just made my way through Kennedy's painstaking reconstruction of these events, I could see what he meant.

point in World War II, with the psychological advantage shifting thereafter to the British, and the critical arena of battle moving thereafter to the air.

Nevertheless, so many more momentous military events occurred before World War II came to an end—and so many of them are still around to haunt us—that one tends to think of the threat the Bismarck posed as a development in an earlier war and not a decisive event in World War II. So it's hard to feel much fear when one reads about the Bismarck.

Pity and fear: These are pretty important elements to be missing from a tragedy. Still, whatever Kennedy leaves out in the way of tragic moment, he makes up for with his down-to-earth storytelling skills—his pitby character sketches, which engage us in large casts of actors undergoing a verifing variety of emotions; his distinct narrative thread.

which enables us to follow complex naval maneuvers as easily as if we were playing with toy boats in a bathtub and his evocation of the sea—that “agony of water, gray-green or blue-black, spume tossed, marble-streaked”—which makes his whole adventure unusually vivid.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for *The New York Times*.

A New Category In the American Medical World

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. (AP).—James Brown has delivered babies, treated minor ailments and is called "doc" by many of his patients at Greenwich Hospital's outpatient clinic.

Although he has no M.D., he is qualified to perform limited medical duties as a graduate of a special course at the Yale School of Medicine.

Called a "physician's associate," he treats sore throats and bruises, sometimes assists in

The program, one of about 40 in the country, was created at Yale two years ago to turn out people capable of assuming some of the routine tasks that consume so much of a doctor's time.

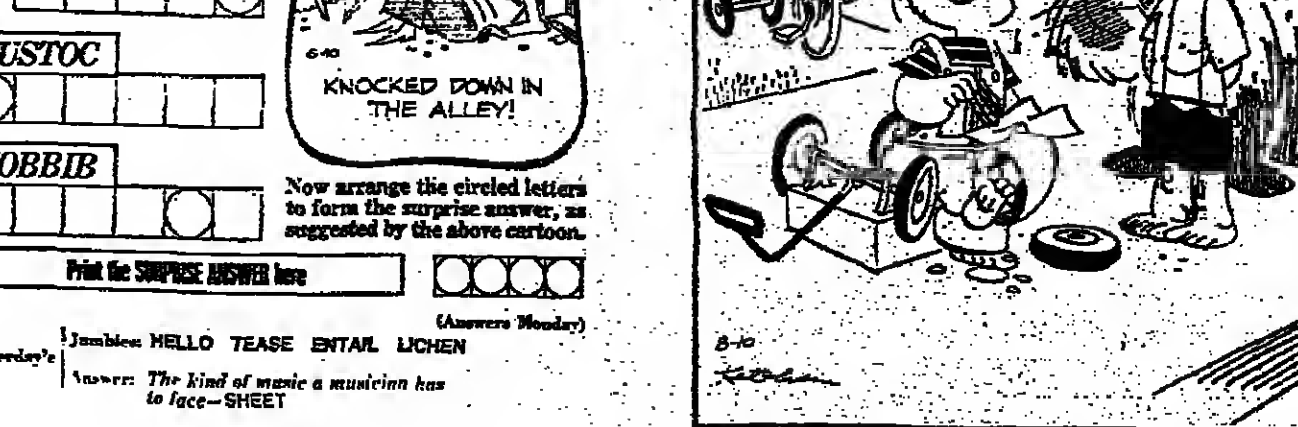
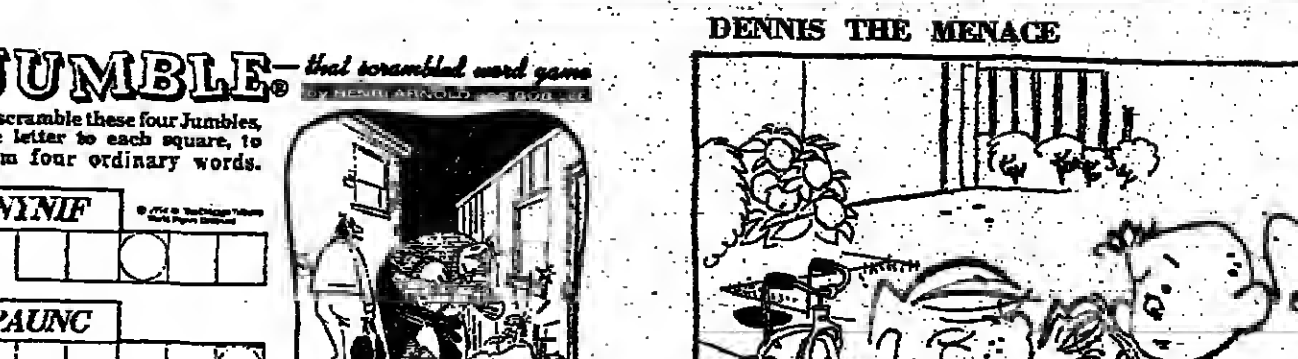
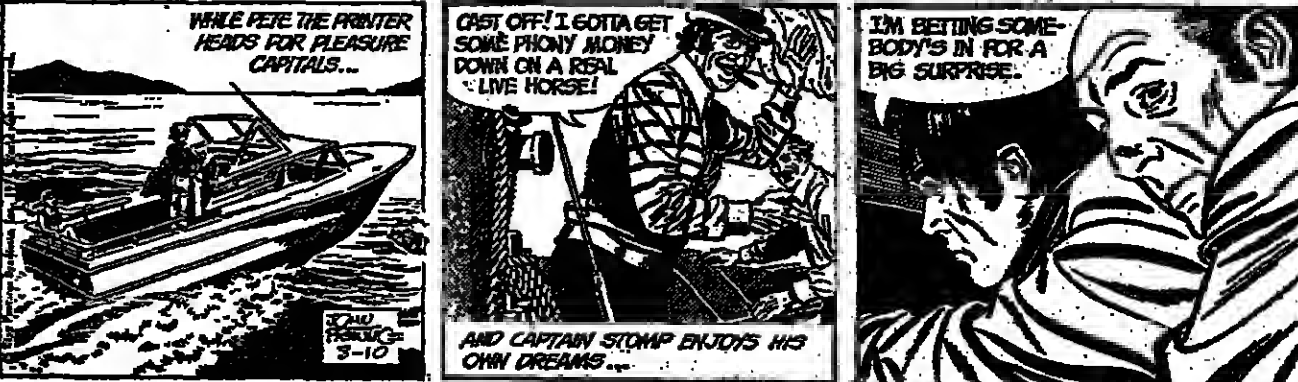
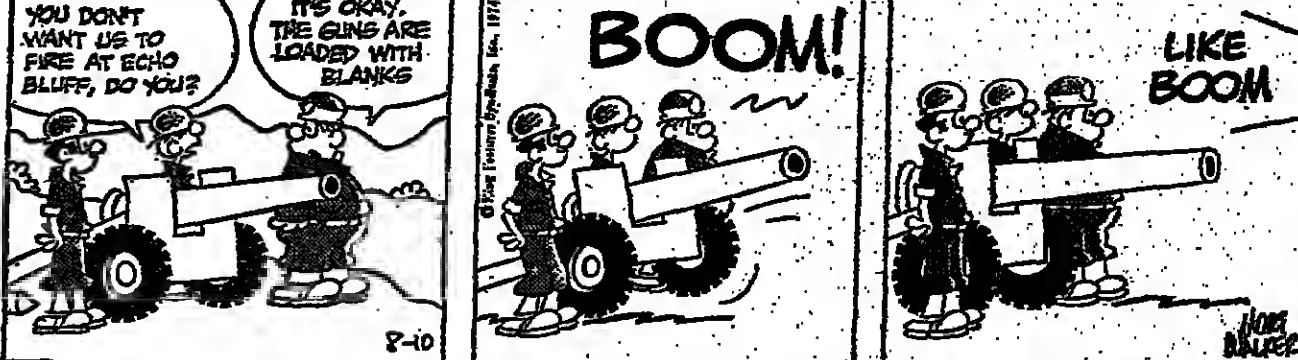
So far, Yale has graduated 19 persons and 17 more are expected to complete the two-year course in September.

The PA programs have general backing of the federal government and medical associations, but questions remain about the exact legal and professional authority of the new workers, according to Paul Moson, program executive director.

Second, the whole adventure seems somehow antique. It may be true, as Kennedy maintains, that "the pursuit and sinking of the Bismarck will remain one of the great sea-stories of all time..." And it may be so that the battle marked a key turning

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Phillies Edge Cubs on Cash's Single

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Cash's single scored Mike Ron from third base with out in the seventh inning night to give the Phillies a 2-1 victory over Chicago Cubs and a sweep for three-game series.

Cash singled over the pitcher's hand and off shortstop Don nger's glove into centerfield, then had walked, and ad- d to third on a stolen base wild pitch by starter and Bill Bonham, whose record ed to 10-14.

A Schueler, who worked innings, gained credit for seventh victory in 18 de- cades.

Expos 2, Cardinals 2.

Montreal, Hal Breeden sin- with the bases loaded in the inning to give the Expos victory over St. Louis.

Joe Bailey started the 13th a single off losing pitcher

John Curtis, now 6-11. He was sacrificed to second base by Mike Jorgensen. Ron Woods walked before Curtis struck out Ken Sin- gleton. Another walk to Barry Foote led the bases before Breeden lined a single down the third base line.

Cash, Northrup Leave Tigers

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Two well-known members of the Detroit Tigers, Norm Cash and Jim Northrup, have parted com- pany with the American League club.

Cash, who first played with the Tigers in 1950, was removed from the roster via the waiver route. Northrup was sent to the Montreal Expos for a player to be named later.

Cash captured the league's bat- ting championship one year after arriving in Detroit. He appeared in 2,000 games for the club and

Pirates 4, Mets 3

At Pittsburgh, Richie Zisk homered over the leftfield fence with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give the Pirates a 4-3 victory over New York and a sweep of their three- game series.

The victory went to Jerry Reuss, his 11th in 20 decisions: Jon Matlack, 10-8, absorbed the defeat.

Braves 1, Astros 0

At Houston, Marty Perez and Darrell Evans hit back-to-back doubles to lead off the sixth in- ning and provide Atlanta right- hander Ron Reed with the only run he needed to shut out the Astros, 1-0, on three hits.

Reed, 7-6, did not allow a base- runner past second base.

Tigers 4, Indians 3

In the American League, at Detroit, errors by pitcher Tom Buskey and first baseman Tom McCraw, with two out in the ninth inning and the bases load- ed, enabled the Tigers to score three runs and defeat Cleveland, 4-3.

Gary Sutherland started the rally with a one-out double, Ben Ogilvie walked and Bill Freehan got a scratch single to load the bases with two out. Jim Nettles then hit a slow rolling single between first and second, which scored Sutherland, but McCraw's throw to first was mishandled by Buskey, enabling Ogilvie to score the tying run.

Twins 3, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Tony Oliva's sacrifice fly in the 14th inning scored Rod Carew and led Min- nesota to a 3-2 victory over the Royals.

Carew led off the 14th with a single and moved to third on a single by Larry Hise. Oliva then delivered the sacrifice fly.

Bill Campbell, 6-6, gained credit for the victory with seven innings in relief; Marty Pattin, 2-7, took the loss.

A's 10, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Joe Rudi singled twice, doubled, hit his 13th homer of the season and drove in five runs to power Oakland to a 10-2 romp over Texas.

Jesus Alon started Oakland off with a homer on the first pitch of the game by David Clyde, 3-8, and Rudi contributed his solo homer with two out in the third.

Major League Standings

National League				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	59	34	.632	—
Philadelphia	58	35	.621	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	55	37	.597	2 1/2
Montreal	52	38	.574	3 1/2
New York	48	42	.533	5 1/2
Chicago	46	45	.500	6 1/2
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	53	28	.654	—
Cincinnati	49	34	.590	1 1/2
Houston	50	33	.602	1 1/2
Atlanta	48	34	.585	1 1/2
San Francisco	45	37	.549	2 1/2
San Diego	45	38	.543	2 1/2
Thursday's Games				
Montreal 3, St. Louis 2				
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 1				
Atlanta 1, Houston 0				
Friday's Games				
San Francisco 4, Chicago 3				
Cincinnati 4, New York 1				
Atlanta 4, Philadelphia 0				
San Diego 4, Pittsburgh 1				
Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 1				
Montreal 4, Houston 1				
Saturday's Games				
San Francisco 4, Chicago 3				
Cincinnati 4, New York 1				
Atlanta 4, Philadelphia 0				
San Diego 4, Pittsburgh 1				
Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 1				
Montreal 4, Houston 1				



Arnold Palmer is disappointed after missing a putt on the 18th green in the first round of the PGA tournament.

Three Tied for Lead Of PGA Tournament

CLEMMONS, N.C., Aug. 9 (UPI)—John Sniead, who ap- praises the golf scene in terms of astrology, and Ray Floyd and Hubert Green, who couldn't care less about horoscopes, shot two- under-par 68 yesterday to lead the rain-soaked open round of the 56th Professional Golfers As- sociation Championship.

Right behind them was the geriatric phenomenon of the pro tour, 62-year-old Sam Snead, who took the rain in stride to shoot a 69.

Snead, who has won three PGAs, the first in 1942, led a six-pack tied at that score. The others were Jack Nicklaus, also a three-time PGA champion; Bobby Cole, the South African champion; Tom Watson, Leonard Thompson and Eddie Pearce.

There were only 10 players at even par, including Al Biberger, the 1968 champion; Vic Regalado, the Mexican who won the Pleasant Valley Classic last Sunday; Jim Colbert, winner of this year's American Golf Classic, and Tom Nieporie.

Arnold Palmer, who has never won a PGA, shot a respectable 72, and Gary Player and Lee Trevino shot 73.

A ball in this grass, they all agreed, means a lost shot. No superman can get more than 90 to 100 yards from there.

"Tanglewood is a driving course that requires the utmost accuracy to avoid those roughs."

"I was leery when I came here," Floyd said. "It's the toughest rough I've ever played."

"I'm trying to steer the ball because we're all so scared of it," said Sniead.

"I'm not trying to hit long off the tee," said Sniead. "I'm just trying to put it in the fairway."

Snead had to work hard for his 69, which consisted of four birdies and two bogys. He started badly by three-putting the par-3 third hole, but recovered the stroke with a six-foot birdie putt on the fourth.

Sniead, who has prepared horo- scopes for nearly every player on the tour, said he was a gemini and that this was a good week for geminis.

He noted that Sniead was "the greatest gemini of us all—ha moves fast, he likes to travel, he loves people, he likes to talk a lot."

"And most of all, Sam still loves to get out there and play competitive golf."

Snead, who won his first PGA long before many of this tourna- ment's entrants were born, shot 35, 34 on what was a good putt- ing round.

Snead has long changed his putting style to side-saddle, which is one way of coping with the "humps"—the sign of middle age that causes missed putts.



Out Brock steals second base—a common sight at almost every Cardinals game.

Brock and Marshall

The Tale of a Thief and a Fireman

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—A man needs a strong stomach to read the papers these days, with Page One monopolized by a former Sunday school teacher who played football for Wil- son College and the sports section re- vealing ugliness between the National Football league's striking players and their union-bust- ing bosses.

Sill, not all the news is that unappealing. On- day, one can read about two of the most exciting athletes to brighten the baseball scene in any season—the agreeably larcenous Lou- is Brock from El Dorado, Ark., and Michael Grant Marshall of Adrian, Mich.

Back in June, when the St. Louis Cardinals were in New York, the gracefully aging Brock attended a party following the Mets' annual old- timers' gala. Seymour Swift, baseball's keeper of the rolls, who thinks in statistics, suggested that the burning question was whether Brock could steal 100 bases this year before Marshall ditched in his 100th game.

For him, a walk is the equivalent of a two-base hit, for as soon as he gets to first he steals second, whence he can score on almost any hit.

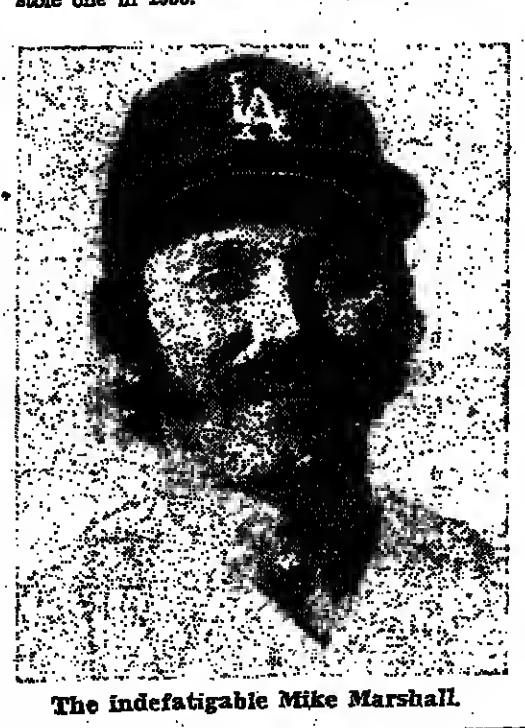
As a weapon in psychological warfare, he is even more effective. Nobody who was there could forget how the dashing Dodgers of Wills, Willie Davis and Wes Parker turned the 1965 World Series around. The Twins beat Don Dry-sdale and Sandy Kousser in Minnesota and were leading, two games to none, when they moved to Los Angeles. In three games there, the Dodgers stole nine bases, hurried fielders into three of- ficial errors and made the American League champions look like a demoralized sandlot team.

Brock now has the major league record for stealing 50 or more bases a year in 10 consecu- tive seasons, he will be the first to lead the majors in larceny six times, and he soon will pass Honus Wagner's lifetime total of 723 steals. Lou now is fifth with 710. He plans to stay around long enough to beat the all-time mark, Cobb's 892.

Major Factor

Meanwhile, the unthinkable, indestructible, indefatigable Marshall walks in, rocks back and throws. Appearing in seven of every 10 games, he has won 11 and saved 18, so he has already been a major factor in 27 victories. When he makes his 93d appearance, he will break the all- time record set last year by a Montreal pitcher named Michael Grant Marshall.

Approves of these records, everyone knows that the most accomplished freebatter in baseball—not counting owners—was Max Carey, a divinity student abandoned to sin, who in 1922 attempt- ed 53 thefts and was apprehended only twice. However, Carey does not hold the lifetime record for getting off base free. That is shared by Spike Agnew and Gus Triandos, the starting catcher who played 1,200 games over 13 seasons between 1963 and 1965 and never once was caught stealing. Not that Triandos wouldn't take a chance and steal a base, because he did. Gus stole one in 1958.



The indefatigable Mike Marshall.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
St. Louis	59	34	.632	—
Philadelphia	58	35	.621	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	55	37	.597	2 1/2
Montreal	52	38	.574	3 1/2
New York	48	42	.533	5 1/2
Chicago	46	45	.500	6 1/2
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
St. Louis	59	34	.632	—
Philadelphia	58	35	.621	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	55	37	.597	2 1/2
Montreal	52	38	.574	3 1/2
New York	48	42	.533	5 1/2
Chicago	46	45	.500	6 1/2

Friday Cubs Loss Skein Extended by S.F.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Gary Matthews and Dave Kingman each hit his 12th homer today to help cighthander Jim Barr to his sixth straight victory in a 3-0 shutout for the San Francisco Giants over the Chicago Cubs.

It was Barr's fourth shutout and 10th victory against five defeats, and the 12th time that the Cubs have been blanked this season.

It ended a two-game losing streak for the Giants and ex- tended the Cubs' losing skein to five games.

Sharks Triumph Against Hawaii In WFL Contest

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9 (UPI)—Quarterback Eddie Mc- Ashan dove over from the one- yard line with 40 seconds left last night to break a tie and give the Jacksonville Sharks a 21-14 World Football League vic- tory over the Hawaiians.

McAshan's TD climaxed a 14- play drive that began on the Shark's 20-yard line.

Jacksonville had tied the game on a one-yard plunge by Mc- Ashan with eight minutes left and then McAshan connected with tight end Keith Kreple for the action point.

The Sharks' previous scoring came on field goals of 23 and 25 yards by Grant Guthrie.

Hawaii quarterback Nocco's Weese opened the scoring in the first quarter with a two-yard run that was set up by linebacker Gary Baccus' recovery of Tommy Durran's fumble on the Jackson- ville 10. Dave Buchanan put the ball in scoring position with two runs from the 10 and Weese took it over.

Expected Target: 1976

National League Moves Toward Expansion

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Professional baseball took a long step yesterday toward increasing the major leagues from 24 teams to 28 when the National League unanimously adopted a resolu- tion creating a committee to study expansion.

The target date was believed to be 1976 and the leading candi- dates were known to be Seattle, Toronto, New Orleans and Wash- ington.

The measure was voted at the end of the club owners' two-day summer meeting here, a year after the American League simi- larly had created an expansion committee. In both cases, pres- sure for the move was exerted by Seattle and Washington, with members of Congress doing most of the pressuring.

Desirable Thing

"We are going to expand with- out putting a timetable on it," said Bowie Kuhn, the commis- sioner of baseball. "A study is a desirable thing."

He emphasized that the big leagues would not expand next season, but added: "Beyond that, who knows?"

Behind the cautious words, though, it seemed certain that some decision would be taken at the owners' winter meetings in December. The National League's new committee was instructed to report "with special emphasis on consideration of cities of major league size with stadiums of ma- jor league capacity, either exist- ing, under construction or where commitments are avail- able."

Meet Requirements

The candidates include Buffalo and Memphis. But the only cities that appeared to meet the re- quirements now were Washington, which still has Robert F. Kennedy Stadium; New Orleans and Seat- tle, which are building "super- domes," and Toronto, which is planning a stadium near the Canadian National Exhibition.

It also seemed certain that baseball was determined to avoid the kind of scramble it got into in the 1960s. In 1961, the American League went from eight teams to 10 by admitting Cal- ifornia, switching the Washington franchise to Minnesota and plac- ing a new team in the capital a year later. The National League added the New York Mets and Houston Astros.

Later in the decade, the leagues expanded to 12 teams apiece with some more switching around. In the American League, the Kansas City Athletics moved to Oakland and a new team was put into Kansas City, another was put into Seattle, but left for Milwaukee a year later, and Washington was abandoned for Texas.

The National League, mean- while, was going through its own gyrations. The Milwaukee Braves moved to Atlanta and new teams were established in Montreal and San Diego.

The net result was two league- wide 12 teams each and a lot of

bad feelings. Members of Con- gress clamored for the return of baseball to Washington, threat- ening anti-trust action against the majors. And Seattle filed an anti-trust suit against the Amer- ican League, imposing a deadline for action.

Postponed Action

"The two parties," said Lee MacPhail, president of the league, "came to an understanding to suspend the suit pending plans of the league to put another team in Seattle. They gave us until Jan. 13, 1975, and if we haven't given them a satisfactory answer they will renege on the suit."

Baseball Central Scouting Agency Opens

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9 (AP)—Jim Wilson has resigned as gen- eral manager of the Milwaukee Brewers to head the new Major League Central Scouting Bureau, an organization formed by 17 teams to pool efforts to obtain new talent.

Wilson, 52, former major league pitcher, was unanimously chosen director of the scouting pool by a six-man committee headed by the Pittsburgh Pirate general manager, Joe Brown.

"In order to roll as many clubs on this system as possible we knew we had to have Jim as the director," Brown said.

Brown said the new organiza- tion would employ a staff of five zone supervisors, 35 to 40 full- time scouts, and another 35-40 part-time scouts to cover the country.

Each participating club may employ as many of its present staff as it wishes, he said, but it is anticipated most will reduce their staffs while retaining special assignment scouts and

cross-checkers who will report directly to their own club.

Brown said each of the clubs involved was committed to partici- pate in the venture for three years.

The bureau's headquarters will be located in Southern California and scouting reports are to be available for the 1975 free-agent draft, Brown said.

Donald Preis, who resigned as assistant to the general manager of the Baltimore Orioles, will be- come assistant Scouting Bureau director.

All American League clubs ex- cept the Chicago White Sox are

in the system. Pittsburgh, Chicago, Montreal, Cincinnati, Atlanta and Houston are the Na- tional League teams involved.

The Central Scouting Commit- tee included Brown, Wilson, Jim Campbell of Detroit, Jim Fanning of Montreal, Specs Richardson of Houston and Harry Dalton of California.

"We did not want to lose a man with Jim's abilities and back- ground but the sacrifice we are making will benefit the entire sport of baseball," said the Brewers' president, Bud Selig, who gave Wilson permission to accept the new post.



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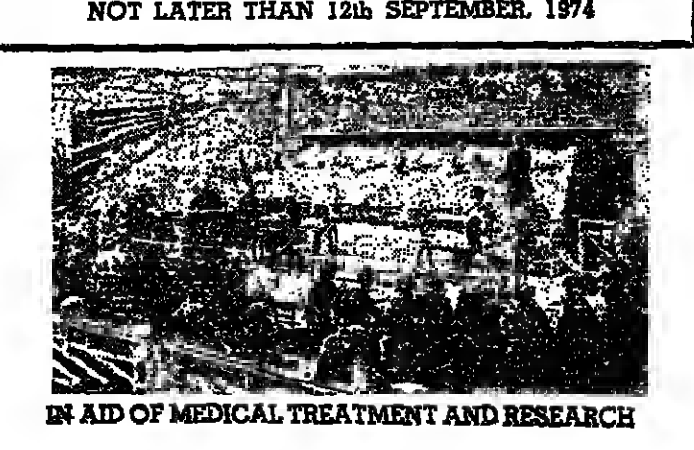
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